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sis of the subject which exhibits its fundamental principles. James P. Haney continues with a historical account of "Art in Schools" in this and other countries. Arthur A. Dow treats of "Methods of Teaching Art," contrasting the older "academic," with the newer "structural" method. Under the title "Art Schools and Art Instruction," Irene Sargent shows what these are in Europe, while Florence Levy discusses the same subject in the United States.

All these articles give a fairly luminous account of the topic in hand, while the accompanying bibliographies invite to further study.

David Eugene Smith's articles on "Arithmetic and Algebra" are particularly satisfying, since they have historical perspective and yet reflect the best present practice. Much the same may be said of the articles on "Apprenticeship in Education," "Agricultural Education," Henderson's treatment of "Apperception," and many others.

The accounts of educational systems and methods in foreign countries, Belgium for example, are graphic and sufficiently complete, while the whole volume is adorned by many fine half-tones.

The reader can here measure up his ideals and achievements in each aspect of education by the best that has been said and done, so that the whole will be a necessity to each person and institution that proposes to keep abreast of the truest progress in education.

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Orbaan, J. A. F. *Sixtine Rome*. Pp. 225. London: Constable & Co., 1910.

The title of this book is somewhat enigmatic. It is really a description of the building operations and plans for the improvement of Rome carried out by the great Pope Sixtus V, who ruled and reconstructed the eternal city during the years 1585 to 1590. That so short a period as five years left so strong an impress and one still so clearly visible in Rome is irrefutable testimony to the vigor of this ruler. An aqueduct rivalling those of imperial antiquity in length, abundance of water, and number of the fountains it supplies, a new street leading far across the city and into the suburbs, the Vatican Library, a whole quarter of Rome, the present form of the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore, the Sixtine Chapel, with its carvings, the dome of St. Peter's, the re-erection of the Egyptian obelisk in the square, the re-establishing of the column of Aurelian, and the fortification of the harbor of Civita Vecchia are only the most conspicuous and the most permanent of the material works of these busy five years. Sixtus applied the same vigor to the punishment of the outlaws that infested the Campagna and of evildoers in the city, and kept the whole college of cardinals disturbed by his restless energy. The engineer and builder, Domenico Fontana, was the right-hand man of the Pope in all this work. He was equipped with all the science of the day, aided by a small army of workmen, pulling down old buildings in some parts of the city and erecting new ones, and drawing

from the papal treasury large sums for which afterward he, instead of his master was held responsible. Fontana's description of the moving of the great obelisk is one of the most interesting stories in sixteenth century literature. He had been a friend of Sixtus when the architect was only a mason's boy and the future Pope was merely Felice Peretti, who had himself been a farmer's boy.

The style of this book is somewhat fanciful; whether that is an addition to its interest or a diminution of it is a question of taste. But its information is solid, its statements careful, and its description lucid. Through it all, moreover, runs the charm of Italy, the mingled influence of its centuries of varied history, its great works of science, art, learning, and thought; its sun, skies, mountains and trees; its ruined monuments and its modern regeneration.

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Robinson, E. V. *Commercial Geography.* Pp. lix, 455. Price, \$1.25. Chicago: Rand McNally & Co., 1910.

The author defines clearly in the preface his conception of commercial geography as to "its purpose, its scope and its appropriate method of treatment." That he approaches the subject from a new viewpoint will be obvious from the following extracts. "Commercial geography is the study of the localization of industries;" "Commercial geography has in general no concern with the machinery of exchange or the technique of trade, nor with industrial processes, unless some of these become factors in the localization of industry." In our opinion, these restrictions rule out some material essential for the most constructive adaptation of the subject in advanced courses. It is difficult to conceive where the "machinery of exchange" and "the technique of trade" would find an appropriate place if they have no place in a geographic study of the commerce necessitating the exchange facilities.

The size, arrangement and content of the book indicate that it was designed for use in high schools and colleges offering a one or a half-year course in commercial geography. Part I is a discussion of "The Growth and Factors of Commerce" and treats in a very interesting and suggestive way the historical beginnings and growth of commerce; the influence of climate, soil, geographic situation and topography; how commerce depends on economic forces; transportation; and raw materials of commerce. Part II is a regional study of the geography and commerce of "Continents and Countries," beginning with the United States. The countries, or the geographic divisions of the country, are discussed with reference to geographic controls, industries, transportation and commerce. Part III is an appendix of statistical tables and a conveniently arranged index. The illustrations are well selected and executed, and the ninety-two maps constitute a representative series so valuable to teachers and students as to deserve special mention.